

REPORT
of the
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
COMMISSION
ON REDISTRICTING

OCTOBER 2001





Montgomery County Government

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20850

October 30, 2001

The Honorable Blair Ewing, President
Montgomery County Council
Stella Werner Council Office Building
100 Maryland Avenue
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Dear Mr. Ewing:

The Redistricting Commission is pleased to submit this plan of Council Districts, together with a report explaining the rationale for the plan. While the Commission has not been able to unanimously recommend a plan of Council Districts, differences among the Commissioners are limited essentially to how to deal effectively with the redistricting concerns of the Greater Olney Area and Montgomery Village. The Commissioners worked cooperatively throughout the process to place good government above partisan politics.

The recommended plan complies with requirements of law. Districts are compact, contiguous, and substantially of equal population.

The Commission held its first meeting on February 15, 2001 and met monthly, sometimes twice per month, through October 2001. A public hearing was held on September 10, 2001. On October 30, the Commission plan and report were presented to the Council.

Following is a description of the Commission's plan of Council Districts, including precinct composition, district population, and the percentage variance from the ideal population of 174,668 for each district.

Council District 1 – Southwest County

This district is composed of the entire 7th and 10th election district and includes precincts 4-4, 4-8, 4-10, 4-12, 4-13, 4-15, 4-18, 4-23, 4-24, 4-26, 4-28, 4-31, 4-32, 6-2, 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-8, 7-9, 7-10, 7-11, 7-12, 7-13, 7-14, 7-15, 7-16, 7-17, 7-18, 7-19, 7-20, 7-21, 7-22, 7-23, 7-24, 7-25, 7-26, 7-27, 7-28, 7-30, 7-31, 7-32, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-10, 10-11, 10-12, and 10-13 for a total of 58 precincts and a population of 174,556 with a variance of 0.06% less than the ideal population.

Council District 2 – Upper Western, Mid- and Eastern County

This district is comprised of the entire 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 11th election districts and a portion of the 12th. It includes 38 precincts: 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 3-1, 3-2, 6-1, 6-7, 8-1, 8-2, 8-5, 8-7W, 8-9, 8-10N, 8-11, 9-5, 9-7, 9-8, 9-9, 9-11, 9-12, 9-17, 9-18, 9-19, 9-25, 9-26, 9-29, 9-30, 11-1, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, and 12-4. The total population of this district is 178,108 or 1.97% more than the ideal population.

Council District 3 – Midcounty

District 3 is composed of 39 precincts including; 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-9, 4-11, 4-14, 4-16, 4-19, 4-20, 4-21, 4-25, 4-27, 4-29, 4-30, 4-34, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 9-1, 9-2, 9-3, 9-4, 9-6, 9-10, 9-13, 9-14, 9-15, 9-16, 9-20, 9-21, 9-22, 9-23, 9-24, 9-27 and 9-28. This district includes the municipalities of the Cities of Rockville and Gaithersburg. The total population is 172,870 or 1.03% less than the ideal population.

Council District 4 – East County

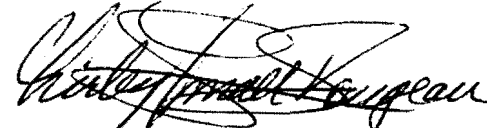
District 4 is composed of 43 precincts including 5-1, 5-2, 5-5, 5-6, 5-8, 5-9, 5-11, 5-12, 5-15, 5-16, 5-17, 5-18, 5-19, 5-20, 5-21, 8-3, 8-4, 8-6, 8-7E, 8-8, 8-10S, 13-1, 13-2, 13-11, 13-20, 13-28, 13-33, 13-35, 13-36, 13-37, 13-43, 13-45, 13-46, 13-48, 13-49, 13-51, 13-52, 13-54, 13-55, 13-56, 13-60, 13-61 and 13-64. The total population of District 4 is 173,339 or 0.76% less than the ideal population.

Council District 5 – Southeast

District 5 is composed of 51 precincts including 5-3, 5-7, 5-10, 5-13, 5-14, 13-3, 13-4, 13-5, 13-6, 13-7, 13-8, 13-9, 13-10, 13-12, 13-13, 13-14, 13-15, 13-16, 13-17, 13-18, 13-19, 13-21, 13-22, 13-23, 13-24, 13-25, 13-26, 13-27, 13-29, 13-30, 13-31, 13-32, 13-34, 13-38, 13-39, 13-40, 13-41, 13-42, 13-44, 13-47, 13-50, 13-53, 13-57, 13-58, 13-59, 13-62, 13-63, 13-65, 13-66, 13-67 and 13-68. The total population of District 5 is 174,468 or 0.11% less than the ideal population.

The Commission's work was supported throughout the entire period by a highly competent and professional staff, which included Ralph Wilson, Robin Ford and Carol Edwards of the Council Staff, Associate County Attorney Edward Lattner, and Pamela Zorich of the Montgomery County Planning Board staff. The service of this entire group was invaluable to the Commission. The expertise, efficiency and utilization of the newest redistricting technology provided by Pamela Zorich deserves particular mention. Maps of every size and description requested by the Commission were provided by Ms. Zorich upon short notice. Our sincerest gratitude is extended to each member of this staff.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shirley A. Small-Rougeau", written over a horizontal line.

Shirley A. Small-Rougeau, Chair,
2001 Commission on Redistricting

Andrew Morton, Vice Chair
Steven Berry
David Davidson
Harry Lerch
Jayne Plank
William Roberts
William Sher
Jason Tai

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**REPORT OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY
COMMISSION ON REDISTRICTING
2001**

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Section 104 of the Montgomery County Charter, the boundaries of the five districts from which district members are elected must be redrawn after each decennial census to bring the districts into conformance with the requirements for equality of representation. The County Council appointed the members of the Redistricting Commission on January 30, 2001 to draft a plan for new Council boundaries. The Commission began its work in February 2001.

The members of the 2001 Commission are:

Shirley Small-Rougeau, D Council District 4	Andrew Morton, Vice Chair (R) Council District 3	Steven Berry (D) Council District 2
David Davidson (D) Council District 1	Harry Lerch (R) Council District 1	Jayne Plank (R) Council District 5
William Roberts (R) Council District 2	William Sher (D) Council District 5	Jason Tai (D) Council District 3

In compliance with the State Open Meetings Law, all Redistricting Commission meetings were open to the public. The Commission welcomed the community to attend and participate in its meetings. Public notice was given of all Commission meetings. Minutes of each meeting were posted on the Council's web site and made available to the public upon request.

The Board of Elections, especially Sara Harris, supported the work of the Commission. The report of the 1991 Commission was a valuable resource in laying the groundwork for the 2001 Commission. The 1991 Chair of the Redistricting Commission, Marie Garber, very generously shared her experiences with this Commission. We are most appreciative of her support and advice.

The County's total population increased by 15.4 percent from 757,027 in 1990 to 873,341 in the year 2000. This growth was driven primarily by increases in the Hispanic/Latino, Asian, and African-American populations. Minority populations accounted for 125 percent of the County's population growth since 1990, as minorities rose from 27 percent of the total population in 1990 to 40 percent in 2000

Among the current Council Districts, the largest percentage growth over the last decade took place in the upper-County region, increasing the District 2 population to over 18,000 above the ideal or equal district population of 174,668. The mid-County (District3) experienced a population increase significantly smaller than the upper-County (16 percent versus 32 percent, respectively), but enough growth to exceed the ideal population by 4,400 people. As seen in the table below, the other three Council districts have populations 7,000 to 8,000 below the ideal population. Working to achieve the ideal of equal population among the five County Council districts was fundamental to the Commission's work and presented a challenge in reaching our goal.

1991 Council District Population Change: 1990 to 2000 Montgomery County, Maryland					
1991 Council District	Total Population		Percent Change	Difference From Ideal* (174,668)	Percentage Variation From Ideal*
	1990	2000			
1	153,679	166,689	8.5%	-7,979	-4.6%
2	146,001	192,764	32.0%	18,096	10.4%
3	154,346	179,075	16.0%	4,407	2.5%
4	153,820	167,556	8.9%	-7,112	-4.1%
5	149,181	167,257	12.1%	-7,411	-4.2%
County Total	757,027	873,341	15.4%		
Maximum % Variation	15.0%				
Average % Variation	5.2%				
* Hypothetical ideal, 174,668, is the total population distributed equally among the 5 council districts.					
Source: PL 94-171 1990 & 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau; Research & Technology Center, Montgomery County Dept. of Park & Planning.					

EFFECT OF 1991 CHARTER CHANGES

The prior Redistricting Commission appointed in 1991 was composed of those members as then required by Section 104 of the Charter of Montgomery County. At that time, Section 104 simply required the County Council to appoint a Commission composed of three members from each political party, chosen from a list of five names submitted by the Central Committee of each party, with one additional member appointed by the Council. That prior Commission was subject to substantial criticism both in the public and the press from its inception on the basis that there was not a balance in the composition of the Commission geographically throughout the county. This is reflected not only in the public record of the 1991 Commission, but also in the comments made to this Commission by prior Chair Marie Garber at this Commission's meeting of May 14, 2001.

The Charter Review Commission of Montgomery County is the body charged with the responsibility of reviewing and proposing possible amendments to the Charter of the County. In the 1998 report of the Charter Review Commission, that Commission noted:

While it is generally recognized that any legislative redistricting process is by its very nature political, comments received at the public hearing [before the Charter Review Commission] appear to suggest that, because all but one member of a Redistricting Commission are chosen from a list of persons supplied by political party central committees, the workings of the Commission perhaps are more political in terms of 'choosing sides' than they need or should be, to the ultimate detriment of that process. In addition, comments were received which echoed those received by the Charter Review Commission's predecessor commission; namely, that the composition of the Redistricting Commission should more accurately reflect a cross section of Montgomery County citizenry, such as, for example, geographic and demographic distribution standards of composition which the County Council strives to meet in the appointment of other boards and advisory commissions.

In that 1998 report of the Charter Review Commission, an amendment to Section 104 of the Charter was proposed which would increase the number of names submitted by political parties, increase the number of members of the Commission, and provide for a balanced geographic

distribution of the members of the Redistricting Commission according to existing Council districts. That proposed amendment was voted to be placed on the ballot by the County Council, and subsequently was approved by the electorate during the course of the November 1998 general election.

As a result of the foregoing, this Redistricting Commission as appointed by the County Council has nine members, with each existing Council district represented. The Commission as a whole believes that existence of the geographic distribution among the members of this Commission has brought to the table in discussions and debate over the last nine months the unique knowledge of each member in connection with the particular geographical area from which the member hails and is most familiar. The knowledge of neighborhoods and communities in each area of the County represented by the individual members of the Commission resulted in an enhanced appreciation of the importance of particular communities by other Commissioners who may not have otherwise been aware of a particular community and its desire not to be split between new Council districts. Consequently, after addressing those obvious requirements of law (contiguity, compactness and equal representation among districts), this Commission established from its inception as a paramount objective the prevention of the splitting of neighborhoods, municipalities, and communities with common interests in any new districts which would be proposed.

While any redistricting process is by its very nature political, as noted by the Charter Review Commission in its 1998 report, this Commission has successfully strived to place what it believes to be good government above partisan politics. It is believed that the success of this Commission in working in a collegial manner is due in no small part to the 1998 amendments to Section 104 of the Charter.

Although this Commission unfortunately has not been able to unanimously recommend a redistricting plan to the County Council, one should not read into that lack of unanimity on a final plan any lack of unanimity among the individual members of the Commission as to their charge, goals, and the manner in which they have approached them. Reasonable persons can always reasonably disagree, and that is the hallmark of our society and system of government. In the final

analysis, differences among the Commissioners were limited essentially to the placement of two precincts.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN REDISTRICTING

From the very onset of the redistricting process, the public has been welcomed, indeed encouraged to get involved and participate. The Commission has valued and in every way possible, incorporated the public's input into the plans that were drafted. Attendance and participation at the meetings afforded one level of participation, while letters and testimony at the public hearing presented yet another opportunity to express the concerns of individuals, groups, neighborhoods, precincts, and entire communities. The following list represents the various groups presenting their concerns and issues to the Commission. An extensive list of groups and organizations were contacted by mail, flyers were posted in all public libraries, regional government service centers, and certain other public buildings. Several newspaper articles were published giving details on the Commission's work and the dates for future meetings. Commissioners attended meetings of various groups and encouraged the groups to attend and participate in the redistricting process.

Groups Represented at Commission Meetings

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Republican Central Committee | 15. West Montgomery County Citizens Assoc. |
| 2. Legislative District 19 | 16. Partnership for a Unified Olney |
| 3. Democratic Central Committee | 17. Germantown Democratic Club |
| 4. Citizen PAC | 18. Montgomery County Civic Federation |
| 5. League of Women's Voters | 19. Libertarian Party |
| 6. 1991 Redistricting Commission | 20. Women's Suburban Democratic Club |
| 7. Lincoln Park Historical Society | 21. Darnestown Civic Association |
| 8. Garrett Park | 22. Journal Newspapers |
| 9. City of Takoma Park | 23. Montgomery Village Foundation |
| 10. Hispanic Democratic Club | 24. Precinct 9-7, District 2, Montgomery Village |
| 11. Board of Elections | |
| 12. District 15 Democratic Club | |
| 13. Asbury Methodist Village | |
| 14. Damascus Alliance | |

PREPARATION FOR REDISTRICTING

Process

For the information of the Commission, Council Staff was asked to review the general process for redistricting as outlined in the County Charter. Mr. Ralph Wilson, Senior Legislative Analyst, advised the Commission that the Council must select the Commission by February 1, and that the Commission must consist of four members from a list submitted by each political party and one member appointed by the Council. The redistricting plan, together with a report explaining the plan, must be submitted to the Council by November 15. The Council is required to hold a public hearing within 30 days after receiving the plan. If within 90 days after presentation of the Commission plan no other law reestablishing the boundaries of the Council districts is enacted, then the plan, as submitted by the Commission, becomes law.

Legal

Associate County Attorney Lattner reviewed the legal memorandum he had distributed to Commissioners updating the legal advice given to the 1991 Commission. He outlined the three Charter requirements for any proposed district: (1) it must be compact, (2) made of adjoining territory, and (3) be substantially equal in population. He explained that the Courts have ruled that equal population must be guided by the "10% rule". The number of districts must divide the total population and that figure represents the ideal population of each of the five districts. That ideal population may not always be attainable, but the sum of the percentage variation from the ideal of the most populated district and the percentage variation from the ideal from the least populated district must be less than 10 %. Mr. Lattner also outlined Constitutional and related legal standards which the Commission must be aware of in drawing Council districts:

- Voting Rights Act, 1965 – Bars any districting that is discriminatory and that has the purpose or effect of abridging votes based on race.
- Equal Protection Clause – Prohibits predominate consideration of race in districting decisions. Race can be a factor, but not a motivating factor in determining lines.
- One Person, One Vote – This is the concept of equally populated districts. In, general, the population in all districts must not vary by more than 10 percent.

Political subdivisions, shared community interests, and geography are other factors the Commission agreed to consider in the redistricting process. The consensus of the Commission was not to adjust district boundaries in a way that would affect the residency requirement of any incumbent Councilmember.

Demographics

Ms. Pamela Zorich, of the Montgomery County Planning Board staff, noted that she previously worked with the 1991 Redistricting Commission and that she would provide Commissioners with census and other statistical data needed to begin the redistricting process. At the first Commission meeting, she advised the Commission that the data would be from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, and will be available no later than April 1, 2000. She explained that the data would consist of County total population, adult population, racial, and ethnic information for both adults and the total population. The demographic data coupled with geographic data will be used in a Geographic Information System (GIS) software package specifically designed to simplify the redistricting process.

Ms. Zorich identified some of the other demographic and related resource information which the Commission will need to start the redistricting process:

- An updated list of the municipalities, special taxing districts, and community associations;
- Population data at both the precinct and block levels;
- Data analysis of various trends and growth patterns of the County; and
- Access to ArcView Redistricting Software that will enable Commissioners to explore various redistricting options by reassigning precincts using a “point and click” method.

Commissioners were provided with the Planning Board Report “Montgomery County Council District Profiles, 1997”.

DEVELOPMENT OF DRAFT PLANS

In developing draft plans, it was agreed that each Commissioner would be free to submit as many plans as each Commissioner may desire for consideration by the Commission. A fundamental question considered by the Commissioner in developing a draft plan was, whether the Commission should start with a “blank slate” and redraw lines without regard to existing district boundaries or to move selective precincts between the existing districts in order to minimize, to the greatest extent possible, disruption of the existing districts. It was agreed that the minimal change approach would be appropriate, thereby leaving communities within the County, to the greatest extent possible, with their existing representation, which those communities have become accustomed to over the past ten years since the last redistricting.

Mr. Lattner indicated that the Charter requires the districts to be substantially equal in population, but noted that within the 10% variance rule, the Commission could rationally attempt to anticipate future growth in developing a redistricting plan. Regarding consideration of adult or total population in developing a redistricting plan, the courts have traditionally upheld the concept of representational equality over electoral equality.

After analysis of the legal requirements, demographics, and extensive participation from the public, the Commission agreed to be guided by the following criteria in the development of any redistricting plan:

- Substantially equal population among districts;
- Compact and contiguous districts;
- Recognized communities to be kept intact to the extent practicable ;
- Municipal and special districts are not to be split;
- Minimal change in existing districts consistent with the one person, one vote rule; and
- Respect residency requirement for incumbent Councilmembers.

COMMISSION PLAN

In order to arrive at a plan, members of the Commission worked on over 50 different approaches or variants of approaches. Some 17 of those were actually brought to the

Commission for its consideration, and four were offered by the Commission as a whole for comment at the public hearing.

The plan submitted with this report to the Council was developed after the public hearing and designed to accommodate as many as possible of the interests expressed at public hearing and by those in attendance as guests at Commission meetings. The Commission plan seeks to meet the objections voiced to each of the four plans that were subject to comment at the public hearing. The plan was developed by Commissioners Davidson and Sher. In considering the plan, differences among the Commissioners were narrowed essentially to the placement of two precincts. After exploring three possible variants, the Commission was unable to reach a unanimous position and adopted the Davidson and Sher plan by a 5 to 4 vote.

The plan submitted to the Council meets legal requirements. It is responsive to the demographic changes in the County during the past decade as shown by the year 2000 Census.

Population of the five districts is substantially equal, with a maximum variation of 3.00 percent between the sum of the variation of the highest population district from the ideal of 174,668 and the variation of the lowest population district from that ideal. Average variation of the districts is 0.79 percent. Districts are compact and have adjoining territory.

To the extent possible, the plan avoids major changes in any district and leaves each incumbent district councilmember in his or her existing district.

Communities of all types, including municipalities, other incorporated political entities, and unincorporated areas which define themselves as communities of common interests and characteristics have been kept together to the greatest extent practicable, so that the proposed district boundaries do not divide citizens who either live in the same incorporated area or choose to join together and can look to a single district councilmember as their representative. The challenge was to do so in a way that kept the core of Olney together and kept Montgomery Village within a single district. The plan adopted by the Commission meets that challenge.

Other plans considered by the Commission either failed to meet that goal or disrupted other communities that desired to be kept together.

Because of the size and distribution of the County's minority population, it was not possible to create a district in which any one minority is a majority. However, in District 5, all minorities comprise 57 percent of the population, and in District 4 all minorities comprise 48.1 percent.

The Commission sought to work only with whole precincts, but ultimately found that it was necessary to split two existing precincts (8-7 and 8-10) at major roads in order to meet all other goals established by the Commission.





The population distribution proposed by the Commission plan is shown in the following table. Detailed demographic data including precinct level population and race data for the proposed Council districts are tabulated in the Appendix to this report.

Proposed 2001 Council Districts			
Adopted by the Commission on Redistricting 10/3/01			
2001 Proposed District	Total Population	Difference from Ideal -174,668	Percentage Variation from Ideal
District 1	174,556	-112	-0.06%
District 2	178,108	3,440	1.97%
District 3	172,870	-1,798	-1.03%
District 4	173,339	-1,329	-0.76%
District 5	174,468	-200	-0.11%
Total	873,341		
Maxium Percent Variation:			3.00%
Average Percent Variation:			0.79%
<i>Source: 2000 Redistricting Data, U.S. Census Bureau; Research & Technology Center, Montgomery County Dept. of Park & Planning.</i>			

1991 County Council Districts Montgomery County, Maryland

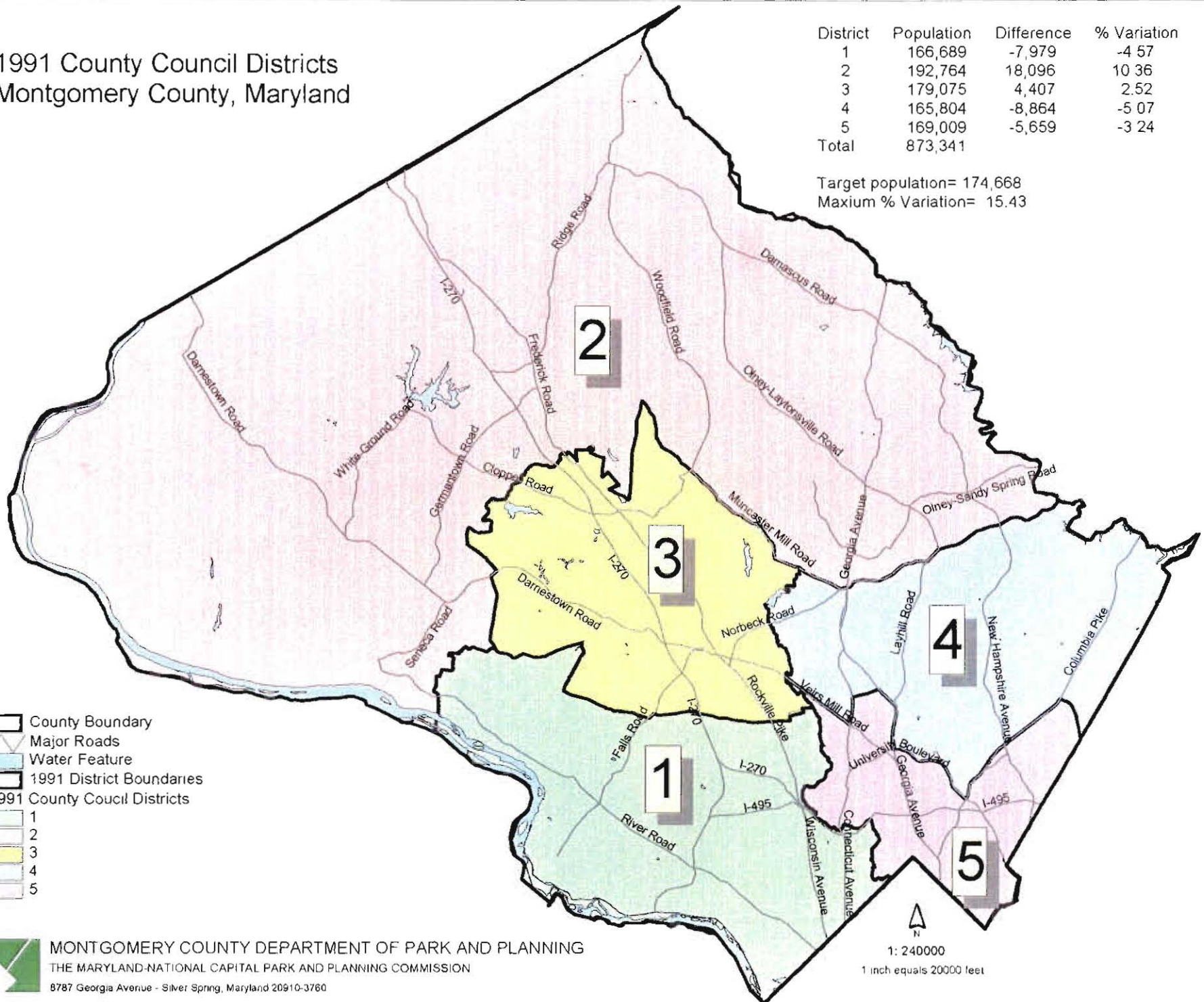
District	Population	Difference	% Variation
1	166,689	-7,979	-4.57
2	192,764	18,096	10.36
3	179,075	4,407	2.52
4	165,804	-8,864	-5.07
5	169,009	-5,659	-3.24
Total	873,341		

Target population= 174,668
Maximum % Variation= 15.43

-  County Boundary
-  Major Roads
-  Water Feature
-  1991 District Boundaries
- 1991 County Council Districts
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND PLANNING
THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8787 Georgia Avenue - Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760



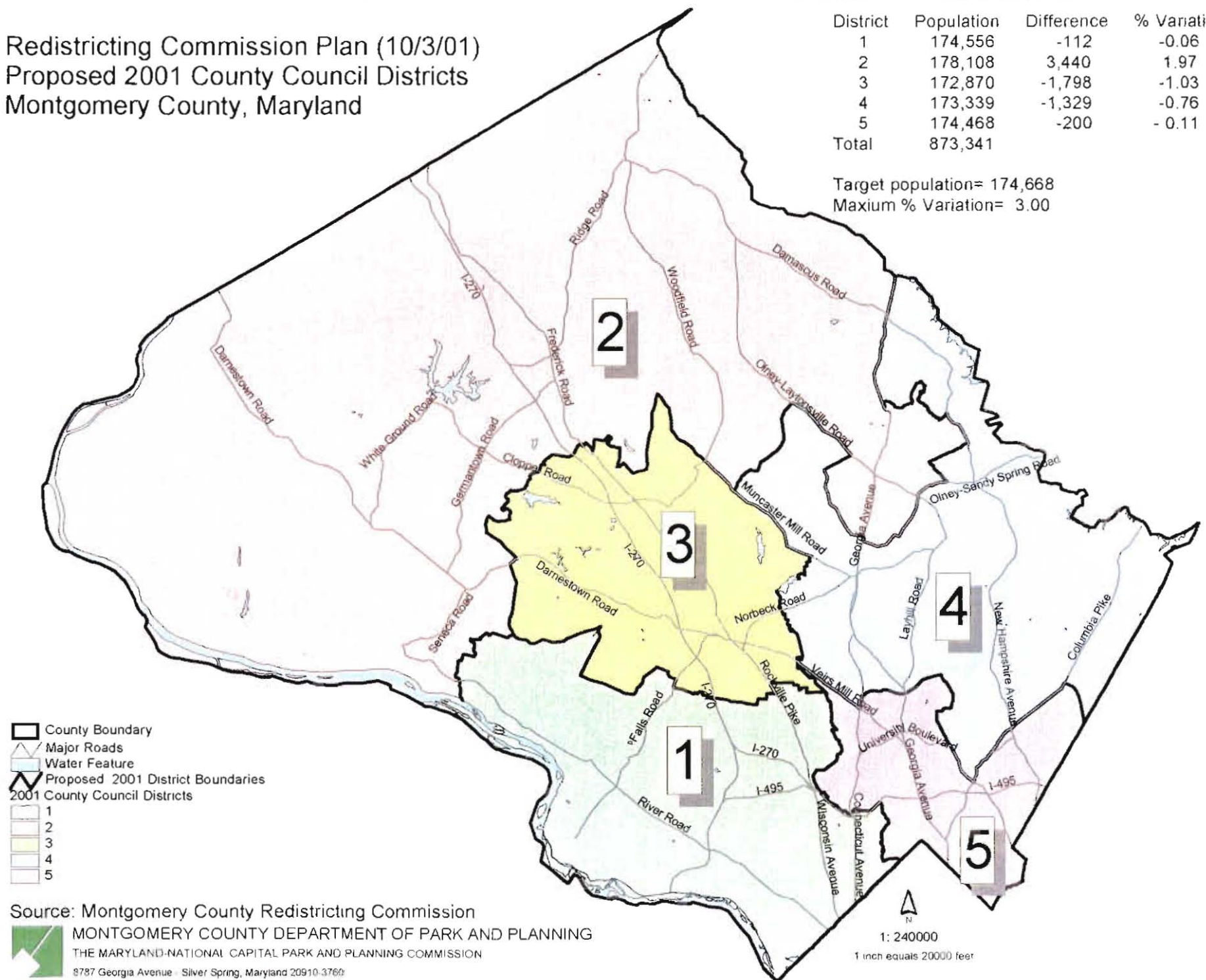
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1 inch equals 20000 feet

Redistricting Commission Plan (10/3/01) Proposed 2001 County Council Districts Montgomery County, Maryland

District	Population	Difference	% Variation
1	174,556	-112	-0.06
2	178,108	3,440	1.97
3	172,870	-1,798	-1.03
4	173,339	-1,329	-0.76
5	174,468	-200	-0.11
Total	873,341		

Target population= 174,668
Maximum % Variation= 3.00



DISTRICT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

Council District 1: Southwest

The southern boundary of District 1 begins at the junction of the boundary lines of Montgomery County (Maryland), the District of Columbia and Fairfax County (Virginia); thence northwesterly along the boundary line of Montgomery County and Fairfax County to a point on a line of prolongation from Muddy Branch; thence north along said line of prolongation, crossing the Potomac River and circumscribing around the northwestern end of Watkins Island to Muddy Branch; thence meandering northerly and easterly along the center line of Muddy Branch to its intersection with Turkey Foot Road; thence easterly along the center line of Turkey Foot Road to its junction with Travilah Road; thence northeasterly along the center line of Travilah Road to its junction with Piney Meetinghouse Road; thence southerly along the center line of Piney Meetinghouse Road to its intersection with the right-of-way of the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO) power line; thence easterly along the center line of the PEPCO right-of-way to its intersection with Watts Branch; thence meandering northeasterly along the center line of Watts Branch to its intersection with the southern municipal boundary line of the City of Rockville; thence southeasterly along said southern municipal boundary line to its junction with the center line of Falls Road; thence southerly along the center line of Falls Road to its intersection with the southern municipal boundary line of the City of Rockville; thence southeasterly and northeasterly along the municipal boundary line of the City of Rockville to its junction with the center line of Seven Locks Road; thence southerly along the center line of Seven Locks Road to its intersection with the center line of Montrose Road; thence east along the center line of Montrose Road to its junction with the municipal boundary line of the City of Rockville east of Wilmart Street; thence northerly and easterly along said municipal boundary line to the center line of East Jefferson Street; thence north along the center line of East Jefferson Street to the municipal boundary line of the City of Rockville; thence easterly along said municipal boundary line to the center line of Rockville Pike (Md. Route 355); thence northwesterly along the center line of Rockville Pike to its intersection with Halpine Road; thence northeasterly along the center line of Halpine Road to a point on a line of prolongation from Fishers Lane; thence easterly along said line of prolongation to Fishers Lane; thence easterly along the center line of Fishers Lane to its junction with the western boundary line of

Parklawn Cemetery; thence following said western, southern and eastern boundary lines to the junction with the Rock Creek Park boundary line; thence east, south, and again east, along the Rock Creek Park boundary line, and east on a line of prolongation from the Rock Creek Park boundary line to Rock Creek at a point opposite to Edgebrook Road; thence meandering southeasterly along the center line of Rock Creek to its intersection with the boundary line of Montgomery County and the District of Columbia; thence southwest along said boundary line to its junction with the boundary lines of Montgomery County, the District of Columbia and Fairfax County, the point of beginning.

Council District 2: Upcounty

The southwestern boundary of District 2 begins at the confluence of Muddy Branch with the Potomac River; thence continuing south along a line of prolongation from Muddy Branch across the Potomac River and circumscribing around the northwestern end of Watkins Island, to the boundary line of Montgomery County (Maryland) and Fairfax County (Virginia); thence northwesterly and northeasterly along said boundary line, continuing as the boundary line of Montgomery County and Loudoun County (Virginia), to its junction with the boundary line of Montgomery County and Frederick County (Maryland); thence northeast along said boundary line, continuing as the boundary line of Montgomery County and Carroll County (Maryland) to its convergence with the boundary line of Montgomery County and Howard County (Maryland); thence southwesterly and southeasterly along the boundary line of Montgomery County and Howard County to its intersection with Georgia Avenue (Md. Route 97); thence southerly along the center line of Georgia Avenue to the municipal boundary line of Brookeville; thence northerly, easterly and southerly along said municipal boundary to the center line of Brighton Dam Road; thence easterly and northeasterly along the center line of Brighton Dam Road to its intersection with the center line of Hawlings River; thence meandering southerly along the center line of Hawlings River to its intersection with the center line of Gold Mine Road; thence northeasterly along the center line of Gold Mine Road to its junction with the center line of New Hampshire Avenue (Md. Route 650); thence southeasterly along the center line of New Hampshire Avenue to its junction with the center line of Brooke Road; thence southwest and southeast along the center line of Brooke Road to its intersection with the center line of Olney-Sandy Spring Road (Md. Route 108); thence southwest along the center line of Olney-Sandy

Spring Road to its junction with the center line of Doctor Bird Road (Md. Route 182); thence southeasterly along the center line of Doctor Bird Road to its immediate junction with Batchellors Forest Road; thence south and westerly along the center line of Batchellors Forest Road to its junction with the center line of Georgia Avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Georgia Avenue to its junction with the center line of Emory Lane; thence westerly along the center line of Emory Lane to its junction with the center line of Cashell Road; thence northwesterly along the center line of Cashell Road to its junction with the center line of Bowie Mill Road; thence northeasterly along the center line of Bowie Mill Road to its junction with the center line of Olney-Laytonsville Road (Md. Route 108); thence northwesterly along the center line of Olney-Laytonsville Road to its junction with the center line of Muncaster Road; thence southwesterly along the center line of Muncaster Road to its junction with the center line of Muncaster Mill Road (Md. Route 115); thence northwesterly along the center line of Muncaster Mill Road, continuing as Snouffer School Road at Woodfield Road (Md. Route 124), to its intersection with the center line of Goshen Road; thence south along the center line of Goshen Road to its junction with the center line of Odend Hal Avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Odend Hal Avenue to its intersection with the southwest side of Lost Knife Road; thence northwesterly along the southwest side of Lost Knife Road to its junction with the center line of Montgomery Village Avenue; thence southwesterly along the center line of Montgomery Village Avenue to its intersection with the municipal boundary line of the City of Gaithersburg; thence westerly, northerly, and northwesterly along said municipal boundary line to its intersection with the center line of Watkins Mill Road; thence northeasterly along the center line of Watkins Mill Road to its intersection with a northern municipal boundary line of the City of Gaithersburg; thence northwesterly, southwesterly, westerly, southerly, and again northwesterly along said municipal boundary line to its intersection with the center line of Game Preserve Road; thence southerly along the center line of Game Preserve Road to its intersection with the center line of Frederick Road (Md. Route 355); thence northwesterly along the center line of Frederick Road to its intersection with Great Seneca Creek; thence meandering southwesterly along the center line of Great Seneca Creek to its intersection with the right-of-way of the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO) power line; thence southeasterly along the center line of the PEPCO right-of-way to its intersection with Darnestown Road (Md. Route 28); thence southwesterly along the center line of Darnestown Road to its junction with the center line of Jones Lane; thence

southerly along the center line of Jones Lane to its junction with the center line of Turkey Foot Road; thence southeasterly along the center line of Turkey Foot Road to its intersection with Muddy Branch; thence meandering southwesterly along the center line of Muddy Branch to its confluence with the Potomac Rive, the point of beginning.

Council District 3: Midcounty

The southwestern boundary of District 3 begins at the intersection of Muddy Branch and Turkey Foot Road; thence northwesterly along the center line of Turkey Foot Road to its junction with the center line of Jones Lane; thence northerly along the center line of Jones Lane to its junction with the center line of Darnestown Road (Md. Route 28); thence northeasterly along the center line of Darnestown Road to the right-of-way of the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO) power line; thence northwesterly along the center line of the PEPCO right-of-way to its intersection with Great Seneca Creek; thence meandering northeasterly along the center line of Great Seneca Creek to its intersection with the center line of Frederick Road (Md. Route 355); thence southeasterly along the center line of Frederick Road to its intersection with the northern municipal boundary line of the City of Gaithersburg; thence northerly, southeasterly, again northerly, easterly, again northeasterly, and southeasterly along said municipal boundary line to its intersection with the center line of Watkins Mill Road; thence southwesterly along the center line of Watkins Mill Road to its intersection with the northern municipal boundary line of the City of Gaithersburg; thence southeasterly, southerly, and westerly along said municipal boundary line to its intersection with the center line of Montgomery Village Avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Montgomery Village Avenue to its junction with the southwest side of Lost Knife Road; thence southeasterly along the southwest side of Lost Knife Road to its junction with Odend Hal Avenue; thence easterly along the southern edge of Odend Hal Avenue to its intersection with the center line of Goshen Road; thence north along the center line of Goshen Road to its junction with the center line of Snouffer School Road; thence southeasterly along the center line of Snouffer School Road, continuing as Muncaster Mill Road (Md. Route 115) at Woodfield Road (Md. Route 124), to the intersection of Muncaster Mill Road with the North Branch of Rock Creek; thence meandering southwesterly along the center line of the North Branch of Rock Creek to its northeastern confluence with Lake Bernard Frank; thence southwesterly along the center line of Lake Bernard

Frank to its southwestern confluence with the North Branch of Rock Creek; thence meandering southwesterly along the center line of the North Branch of Rock Creek to its confluence with Rock Creek; thence meandering southerly along the center line of Rock Creek to a point opposite to Edgebrook Road; thence west along a line of prolongation from a southern boundary line of Rock Creek Regional Park, to said boundary line; thence west, north, and again west to the eastern boundary line of Parklawn Cemetery; thence following said boundary line westerly, southwesterly, northwesterly, again westerly, and again northwesterly to its intersection with the center line of Fishers Lane; thence westerly along the center line of Fishers Lane, and continuing along a line of prolongation from the center line of Fishers Lane to the center line of Halpine Road; thence southwesterly along the center line of Halpine Road; thence southwesterly along the center line of Halpine Road to its intersection with the center line of Rockville Pike (Md. Route 355); thence southeasterly along the center line of Rockville Pike to its intersection with the municipal boundary line of the City of Rockville; thence westerly along said municipal boundary line to the center line of East Jefferson Street; thence south along the center line of East Jefferson Street to the municipal boundary line of the City of Rockville; thence westerly and southerly along said municipal boundary line to its junction with the center line of Montrose Road; thence west along the center line of Montrose Road to its intersection with the center line of Seven Locks Road; thence northerly along the center line of Seven Locks Road to the municipal boundary line of the City of Rockville; thence westerly along said municipal boundary line to its intersection with the center line of Falls Road; thence northerly along the center line of Falls Road to its junction with the municipal boundary line of the City of Rockville; thence northwesterly along said municipal boundary line to its intersection with the center line of Watts Branch; thence meandering southwesterly along the center line of Watts Branch to its intersection with the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO) right-of-way; thence westerly along the PEPCO right-of-way to its intersection with the center line of Piney Meetinghouse Road; thence northeasterly along the center line of Piney Meetinghouse Road to its junction with the center line of Travilah Road; thence southwesterly along the center line of Travilah Road to its junction with the center line of Turkey Foot Road; thence westerly along the center line of Turkey Foot Road to its intersection with Muddy Branch, the point of beginning.

Council District 4: East

The southeastern boundary of District 4 begins at the intersection of the boundary line of Montgomery County (Maryland) and Prince George's County (Maryland) with Cherry Hill Road; thence northwesterly along the center line of Cherry Hill Road to Columbia Pike (U.S. Route 29); thence southwesterly along the center line of Columbia Pike, continuing as Colesville Road (U.S. Route 29) at Northwest Branch, to the intersection of Colesville Road and University Boulevard West (Md. Route 193); thence northwesterly along the center line of University Boulevard West to its junction with the center line of Arcola Avenue; thence northwesterly along the center line of Arcola Avenue to its junction with the eastern boundary line of Wheaton Regional Park; thence northerly, easterly, northeasterly, again easterly, northerly and northeasterly along said park boundary line to its intersection with the center line of Randolph Road; thence southwesterly along the center line of Randolph Road to its intersection with the center line of Connecticut Avenue (Md. Route 185); thence southerly along the center line of Connecticut Avenue to its intersection with the center line of Veirs Mill Road (Md. Route 586); thence northwesterly along the center line of Veirs Mill Road to its intersection with Rock Creek; thence meandering northerly along the center line of Rock Creek to its junction with the North Branch of Rock Creek; thence meandering northeasterly along the center line of the North Branch of Rock Creek to its southwestern confluence with Lake Bernard Frank; thence northeasterly along the center line of Lake Bernard Frank to its northeastern confluence with the North Branch of Rock Creek; thence meandering northeasterly along the center line of the North Branch of Rock Creek to its intersection with Muncaster Mill Road (Md. Route 115); thence northwesterly along the center line of Muncaster Mill Road to its junction with the center line of Muncaster Road; thence northeasterly along the center line of Muncaster Road to its junction with the center line of Olney-Laytonsville Road (Md. Route 108); thence southeasterly along the center line of Olney-Laytonsville Road to its junction with the center line of Bowie Mill Road; thence southwesterly along the center line of Bowie Mill Road to its junction with the center line of Cashell Road; thence southeasterly along the center line of Cashell Road to its junction with the center line of Emory Lane; thence easterly along the center line of Emory Lane to its intersection with the center line of Georgia Avenue (Md. Route 97); thence southerly along the center line of Georgia Avenue to its intersection with the center line Batchellors Forest Road; thence easterly and northerly along the center line of Batchellors Forest Road to its junction with

the center line of Doctor Bird Road (Md. Route 182); thence northwesterly along the center line of Doctor Bird Road to its junction with the center line of Olney-Sandy Spring Road; thence northeasterly along the center line of Olney-Sandy Spring Road to its junction with the center line of Brooke Road; thence northwesterly and northeasterly along the center line of Brooke Road to its junction with the center line of New Hampshire Avenue (Md. Route 650); thence northwesterly along the center line of New Hampshire Avenue to its junction with the center line of Gold Mine Road; thence southwesterly along the center line of Gold Mine Road to its intersection with the center line of Hawlings River; thence meandering northerly along the center line of Hawlings River to its intersection with Brighton Dam Road; thence southwesterly and westerly along the center line of Brighton Dam Road to its junction with the municipal boundary line of Brookeville; thence northerly, westerly, and southerly along said municipal boundary line to its intersection with Georgia Avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Georgia Avenue to its intersection with the boundary line of Montgomery County and Howard County (Maryland); thence southeasterly along said boundary line to its junction with the boundary line of Montgomery County and Prince George's County; thence southwesterly along said boundary line to its intersection with Cherry Hill Road, the point of beginning.

Council District 5: Southeast

The southern boundary of District 5 begins at the junction of the boundary lines of Montgomery County (Maryland), Prince George's County (Maryland), and the District of Columbia; thence northwest along the boundary line of Montgomery County and the District of Columbia to the northernmost apex of the District of Columbia; thence southwest along said boundary line to its intersection with Rock Creek; thence meandering westerly and northwesterly along the center line of Rock Creek to its intersection with Veirs Mill Road (Md. Route 586); thence southeast along the center line of Veirs Mill Road to its intersection with the center line of Connecticut Avenue (Md. Route 185); thence northerly along the center line of Connecticut Avenue to its intersection with the center line of Randolph Road; thence northeasterly along the center line of Randolph Road to its junction with the eastern boundary line of Wheaton Regional Park; thence southeasterly, southerly, westerly, southwesterly, again westerly, and again southerly along said boundary line to its junction with Arcola Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Arcola Avenue to its junction with the center line of University

Boulevard West (Md. Route 193); thence southeasterly along the center line of University Boulevard West to its intersection with the center line of Colesville Road (U.S. Route 29); thence northeasterly along the center line of Colesville Road, continuing as Columbia Pike (U.S. Route 29) at Northwest Branch, to its intersection with the center line of Cherry Hill Road; thence southeasterly along the center line of Cherry Hill Road to its intersection with the boundary line of Montgomery County and Prince George's County; thence southwest, southeast, south, and southwesterly along said boundary line to its junction with the boundary line of Montgomery County and the District of Columbia, the point of beginning.